# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

HE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Bree cents per copy (Sandays excluded). Ten dollars per raw, are a rate of one dollar per month for any period we thus alx months, or fee dollars for six months, Sanday idition included, free of posture. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to insure attention sut scribers wishing their address changed must give their id as well as their new address.

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LINDON OPPICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—

NO. 46 PLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,

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APLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.

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he warded on the same terms as in New York. TOLUME XLIII-----NO. 105

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE-PEARL OF SAVOT. PARK THEATEN-OUR ALDERMEN GRAND OPERA HOUSE-STRUCK OIL. PIPTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDER WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLONACY. AMERICAN INSTITUTE -BARNUN'S GREAT SHOW UNION SOUARE THEATRE-A CELEBRATED CASE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-UNCLE TON'S CAPIN BOWERY THEATRE-BOY DETECTIVE. BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES OLYMPIC THEATRE-THE SOLDIER'S TRUST. NIBLO'S GARDEN-LEAR. RAN FRANCISCO MIMSTRELS-WOMAN'S RIGHTS. GILMORE'S GARDEN - GREAT LONDON CIRCUS. NEW YORK AGUARIUN ... CHIMPANZEES. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. ... WINELE WINELE PARK THEATRE-BROOKLYN-MAY CODY. TIVOLI THEATER-VARDETY

## WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE' TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they he handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and cloudy, or partly cloudy, with threatening indications, followed by rain. To-morrow it will b carmer and cloudy, probably with rain.

ILLICIT WHISKEY DISTILLATION continues to be one of the chief industries of Virginia. Cannot the government get a punch of its own!

THE PATIENT taxpayer will find a good deal of food for reflection in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It is only by a very wild stretch of imagination that one-half the rivers can be called rivers or the harbors harbors.

PROFESSOR ADLER made a grand raid on the elergy of all denominations yesterday. In his opinion a large number of them are only "religious tramps who feed on the offal of knowledge." Some one ought to go and reason with

A FIRE OF UNUSUAL MAGNITUDE has devas-tated Clarksville, the principal tobacco market of Tennessee. Fifty-seven business houses have been destroyed, and the destruction of property is, of course, very large. The fire is supposed to be the work of discontented negroes.

THE UNITED STATES war vessel Constitution which sailed some time ago with goods for the Paris Exposition, encountered very severe weather and came nearer being a total loss than it is pleasant to contemplate. The money expended in repairing her some time ago appears to have been thrown away.

terrors of William M. Tweed was the certainty that the pulpit would point to the lesson of his life and from it draw a moral to warn his generation. The sermons that were preached in many of the churches yesterday show that his presentiments were only too well founded.

IN ALL PROBABILITY it will be shown that the saloon on the Bowery where three men were shot Saturday night by the barkeeper is one of the thousands of unlicensed liquor establishments that are scattered all over the city. As long as such places are permitted to keep open we must not be surprised at barroom murde and attempts at murder.

THE CITY PULPITS yesterday were fruitful in able and interesting discourses. Dr. Hepworth traced the growth and estimated the worth of Christianity; Mr. Hull pointed out the consolations of the Gospel; Dr. Bellows explained the ideal and worldly meaning of integrity; Mr. Lloyd showed how Christ loves little children; Mr. Beecher expatiated on the fatherhood of God and ridiculed modern Spiritualism, and the Rev. Mr. Barchard inveighed against the atheists. The goodness of our Lord was the theme of Dr. Chapin, the preaching of the cross of Mr. Frothingham and Christ's g. ief of Dr. Armitage.

cently moved from the lakes to Nova Scotia has now passed into the Atlantic, but light rains me to fall on the coast, with the prevailing northwest winds. The pressure in Manitoba not advanced southward, remaining over the regions named. In the southeastern districts the pressure remains below the mean, but is high off the coast. The storm centre advance ng slowly from the southwest has already reached the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, attended by rains extending northward to Minnesota and eastward through the Lower and Central Ohio Valley. On the northern margin of the depression snow and alect fell during yesterday morning, when the local temperature was very low. At tending the advancing storm, and largely due to the differences of temperature on its eastern margin, where the barometric gradients are becoming steeper, local storms will probably be experienced. One of these-a tornado of un-usual severity-is reported as having passed over Cottonwood on the Santa Fé Railroad, blowing a large and heavy train of cars off the truck. As our despatches from Topeka, Kansas, state another train is reported wrecked near very violent and to have killed some persons. The temperatures through the Lower Mississipp Valley last evening were very variable and in dicate for that region and southward of the Ohio River severe disturbances. The temperature is now lowest in the West and Northwest. The absence of high pressures sauses moderate winds to prevail in all the districts, except the Upper Mississippi and western lake regions. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and cloudy, or partly cloudy, with threatening indications, followed by rain. To-morrow it will be · warmer and cloudy, probably with rain.

Our G.oat National Parties. The political caucuses recently held in Washington prove that neither party sees its way to any decided course of action. The republicans have had two cancusesone consisting of their Senators, the other of their Senators and Representatives ; but they were alike barren. The democrats have only held a caucus of the Senators-a He came and was welcome, and we would vague, aimless talk leading to no result. These party caucuses, one and all, answer

well enough to Hazlitt's apt description of Coleridge's celebrated powers of conversation-"a surprising talker, very, if you will let him start from no premises and come to no conclusion." The most natural inference from these empty conferences would be that both parties have outlived their usefulness and fallen into dotage and imbecility; that the issues on which both were formed have become effete, and that as yet no new questions have arisen of sufficient magnitude and interest to force the dissolution and reconstruction which are inevitable as soon as some great and com-

manding issue is presented.

The currency question does not possess the necessary dissolvent force because it is in a fair way to settlement. In spite of all the Western lunacies we are on the very eve of resumption. The political indications show that no further attempt, or at least no strenuous attempt, will be made to interrupt or disturb the experiment. Resumption once accomplished, it will be acquiesced in unless untoward and unexpected accidents intervene. There may be afterward some minor questions respecting the currency, but none of sufficient importance to rise to the dignity of a great national issue or affect the composition of parties. A reformation of the civil service might,

ander different circumstances, have become national issue of the first magnitude, and it may yet, at some future time, become such an issue, but that time is not near. This reform can never be effectually accomplished except by an act of Congress giving fixity of tenure to all minor officers during good behavior. Wnat an individual President may do will be as transient as "the morning cloud and the carly dew." If Mr. Conkling or Mr. Blaine or General Grant should be the next President he will pay but slight respect to the precedents set by Mr. Hayes. If the next incumbent of the office should be a democrat, as seems probable, there will be a clean sweep according to the old methods, putting out all the republicans and giving their places to democrats. It is only the lawmaking branch of the government that can give stability to such a reform, and at present there is no prospect, nor even a possibility, that Congress will do anything on the subject. The republicans in Congress have precluded themselves from making this great concession to President Hayes, and the democrats will do nothing to prevent the President whom they expect to elect from admitting his supporters to the public crib. Civil service reform has therefore even less chance than the currency question of causing a reconstruction of parties during the residue of Mr. Hayes' term. Of other issues potent enough for this purpose there are as yet no signs. Each party resembles an architectural pile in which the weather has eaten out the cement between its stones and which is ready to fall at the first shock, but as yet there is no assailing battering ram ready to be brought in play against its walls. We must therefore judge of the imto the effete and spent issues which have lost their power over the public mind. "The cohesive force of public plunder"-of public plunder in possession or public plunder in prospect-is the sole remaining sement of our party organizations.

Although the republican party seems

floating out on an ebb tide its chances are

not yet quite hopeless. It has wisely de-

cided not to pursue its quarrel with the President. The approach of the Congressional elections is exerting a sobering influence on the recalcitrants. The President has some indorsers in every Congressional district, and the absence of these from the polls would remand a large share of the present republican members to private life. With the elections so near the powerful lust of office will arrest demonstrations of hostility to Mr. Hayes, who is likely to enjoy a respite from political persecution by his own party for the next six months at least. Meanwhile the party will find that Mr. Hayes has been of considerable advantage to it. The success of Secretary Sherman-a success which is likely to prove brilliant-in insuring specie payments against the obstacles interposed by Congress, may be turned to good use as an electioneering topic next autumn. With the reasonable part of the country this is the best card that can be played, and it is wholly due to the republican administration and not at all to the republican Congress. Without this trump it is difficult to see what chance the party would have for winning anything in the Congressional elections. The whole credit of resumption will belong to the republican administration, unshared by its own party in Congress. It will form the strongest plank in every republican platform, being a resplendent victory over the democratic demand for a repeal of the Resumption law. Moreover, Mr. Hayes' Southern policy will abate democratic opposition and deprive that party of the most potent of its former cries against injustice to the South and unconstitutional intermeddling with the affairs of the States. To be sure his own party can no longer march under the banner of the bloody shirt; but earpetbag rule in the South has really been of more service to the democrats than to the republicans. The democratic party rose to its present formidable strength by the reaction of the public mind against the carpetbag policy. President . Hayes has litted that incubus from his own party. Furthermore, in spite of his blundering methods in the civil service business, he has given conspicuous proofs that he valued that reform above the approval of his own party and above his ease and quiet as the head of the government. The country will respect

erudeness of his plans. Bad as his relations have been with the republican leaders he has, perhaps, been of more service than disservice to the party. It is at least expedient for the party to try to think so during the approaching contest for the control of the next Congress.

### An Iliustrious Visitor.

have been glad to see him happy in the enjoyment of our municipal hospitalities; but he is gone. Hastily he came to our shores, if somewhat furtively, and hastily and well accompanied he has left them. refer to the German Judge Stilze, Circuit Judge of the Court in Silesia. He is charged with having perverted to his own uses a handsome sum of money that had come into his hands as a public functionary—with the appropriation, in fact, of other people's noney-and now in the hands of the police he has gone home to answer to the justice of his country whatever inquiries she may have to make on these peculiarities of his conduct. There are many reasons why we were glad when we first heard of his arrival; why we hoped that the Aldermen would immediately appropriate money to give him a grand reception and a public dinner and charter a steamboat to show him the Bay and the islands. It was not that we are lacking in the material out of which such judges are made; not that we are ourselves poor in public functionaries who can appropriate other people's money. But the truth is that on account of such men we owe all the States of Europe a debt of hospitality. For how many years have the people of Europe welcomed our functionaries who have gone away under clouds such as obscured the fame of this Stilze? We were anxious to discharge that debt in at least some small degree. Another reason is that we rejoiced in our hearts to learn that they had these kind of judges in Europe, and especially that they had them in Prussia As Europe is superior to us in the possession of the kind of virtue that system enforces, so is Prussia to the rest of Europe Therefore it was a gratification peculiarly sweet to know that one of the products of the Prussian virtue-greatness, glory and discipline-was precisely the same as a conspicuous and justly celebrated product of our loose and slipshod democracy. But our disappointment in regard to the sudden departure of Stilze gives place to curiosity. What will be the consequence of his return Everybody knows that the production of corrupt functionaries is a sign of the failure of a political system. Time out of mind we have heard that tune played in all the possible keys. Therefore we are eager to know whether Kaiser William and the rest of them will abandon on account of Stilze the Prussian monarchy and the German Empire. in regard to both of which failure is now evident in the case of this mercenary judge.

Let All Agitation Step.

We are so rapidly approaching resumption by natural means that it is the part of wisdom to refrain from any further Congressional action on currency questions. "Let well enough alone" is a sound proverb, and Mr. Sherman's success in New York, the merely nominal premium on gold and the shadow of the coming specie payments cast out from Chicago and Cincinnati show that no further measures are needed to insure the desired result. The Secretary must now see that the legislation for which he expressed a wish when recently before the Senate Finance Committee is unnecessary, while the discussion of give rise is undesirable. The committee is understood to be prepared to report this week against the repeal of the Resumption act, and that is satisfactory as far as it goes. But it would be still better if the committee would hold the Repeal bill in its possession and make no report at all until Mr. Sherman's plans have been fully tried. Nothing but mischief can come from further agitation of financial questions at this time, and we urge the Senate Finance Committee to do its part toward preventing such agitation by keeping back its report altogether. There is nothing either unusual or unfair in such a policy. The subject is still within the Senate's control and the report can be made at a future day if circumstances should render it expedient.

The Woman's Hotel.

Complaint against the Stewart Woman's Hotel continues with dashing persistency. The hitherto widely dispersed and dis sipated energy of objection has finally concentrated its force on two main points. One of these touches that highly important topic of the price of board, the other that even more important topic, the canary bird. As to the price of board there is always a difficulty. It is one of the ineradicable human troubles. From the remotest ages people who boarded in hotels or who had ecommodation in the houses of their friends, "just for company," have objected to the price; and those people also who did not board, but only heard about it, have objected with more vehemence than the others. This objection, therefore, is not peculiar to the Stewart Home, but it presents itself in a form that is peculiar to the circumstances. It is said that the rate charged is beyond the means of those whom it is intended to assist. This statement of the case presumes that Mr. Stewart intended to help women who earn three, four or five dollars a week; and, since he did, it is a great pity he didn't know it. and did not communicate his intention to the executors of his will. Then, it would have been all right, of course. On account of caparies it is respectfully submitted as an unparalleled hardship that this sole comfort, consolation and pleasure of lonely woman is excluded from the premises. "Sweet is the hum of bees, the song of birds," &c., and for our part we should rejoice to know that there were two canaries in every room and a stand of beehives in every corridor. There is room in the hotel for a thousand women, and every one, we suppose, would claim the right to have two canaries. Some might claim the right to have ten, and if the horrid management limited any one to two that would be an odious tyranny as bad his intentions and his firmness even while as absolute exclusion. At two for each it reprobates his methods and derides the boarder there would be a nice little chorus provoke universal ridicule.

of two thousand canaries-a splendid concert for people with a taste for it. It is true some wretched women with nerves and grumbling girls with headaches might not see the precise difference between that music and a sawmill; but who would care for them? Not the other women certainly. We therefore propose that Judge Hilton shall get a corner on canaries and suddenly give his consent to their introduction into the hotel. But who speaks first for a poll parrot?

Palm Sunday in the Churches. With the exception of the Episcopal churches yesterday or Palm Sunday was not distinguished by any special devotions or observances in the different branches of the Protestant Church. In Trinity and the other churches of that denomination sermons explanatory of the religious event which is commemorated the entry of our Lord into Jerusalem-were preached, and some of the sacred edifices were decorated with palms. In the Catholic churches, however, the ceremonies were peculiarly impressive. Palms were distributed among the people; the long gospel of the day, narrating the passion and death of Christ, was read, and the music partook of the grand and solemn character of the events commemorated. The eight days beginning yesterday and ending next Sunday are, in a religious point of view, the most important of all the days of the Christian year, with, possibly, the exception of Christmas. The events of more than eighteen hundred years ago which are recalled are the most tremendous that have occurred in the world's history, not only in a spiritual, but in a mere human point of view. Passion Week, as it is called, was the last week of our Saviour upon earth prior to His death, and in it were accomplished the terribly tragic events which completed His mission to mankind.

Lion and Bull Fights in Texas. An extraordinary spectacle, which recalls the stories of the wild beast fights of the old Roman amphitheatre, was witnessed yesterday in San Antonio, Texas. The inhabitants of that section of the Republic appear to look upon the ordinary theatre and circus with their mock battles and engagements as dull and tame affairs. When there is any fighting to be done they want genuine article, not the counter-It must be real blood, and not red paint. The showman who is at present catering for the amusement of this gentle portion of our population evidently understands his business. Some days ago he entertained them with a contest between a bull and a lioness, and yesterday he varied the performance by attempting to get up a first class fight between some Mexicans and four bulls. The bulls, like sensi-ble animals, declined the wager of battle. and nothing remained but to drive them from the arena in disgrace. Of course the two thousand citizens of Texas who came to see the encounter were not to be disappointed. It would not be a very safe thing to trifle with them in that way, and so the bull which vanquished the lioness was pitted against the lion. The scene that followed is graphically described by our correspondent. The monarch of the forest was badly beaten by the monarch of the prarie, and when the lioness was let in as a reinforcement to her liege lord the bull, after tossing them over his head, pinning them to the bars of the cage where they fought and chasing them in ignominious flight, turned away from the contest in proud and sullen triumph. If tive of his race he must be deposed as the king of beasts, for it is very evident that he is no match for the Texan bull.

Macadam or Poultice? A correspondent of the HERALD objects to a Macadam pavement for Fifth avenue on the ground that it could not be sprinkled during the four winter months of the year, between November and April, on account of the cold, and would be more dusty than any other pavement. If no other objection can be made to the proposed macadamizing of the avenue the work ought to be done at once. The dust is not excessive on such roads when they are properly constructed, and it would be a very unusual season that would prevent the sprinkling of the avenue, if it should be needed, for four months in the year. Macadamized roads are no experiment. They have been tried in New York, as well as in other great cities, and are decidedly preferable for pleasure driving to any other pavements. It would be worse than folly to reject such a pavement for the purpose of trying any new scheme that would be likely to leave Fifth avenue. at the end of three or four years, in a more wretched condition than at present. New York has had enough of "poultice" pavement experiments in the past, as some of her dilapidated streets and avenues testify, and the day for such jobs ought to have passed away with the administration

by which they were especially patronized. A Polyglot Opera. With every desire to encourage musical ventures for the popular amusement we cannot express any commendation of the style of performance to which an operatio company in this city treated the public last week. "Il Trovatore" has been done in many tongues, but very seldom in three languages on the same night; yet the sines. ers at the Grand Opera House gave their actionce that unexpected treat last Wednesday. Early in the century in England it was not uncommon to hear an Italian tenor carolling among a company all the rest of whom sung in English, but surely our public does not desire to go back that far. It may be argued that the effect would be much worse if the German singers last Wednesday had sung in avenue A broken English, but we are not convinced that it would sound half as absurd as the full guttural of the German, the open-vowelled, liquid Italian and the hard and soft of the vernacular jarring against each other in a trio or quartet, or with the lover appealing in one language and the beloved sobbing her emotions in another. We protest against it because we desire to see serious opera seriously placed PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans have registered at the Horace Chandler, New York. George H. Bioombart, New York. S. P. Ensign, Connecticut, Grand Hotel. E. Beach, Newark, N. J., Grand Hotel. James O. Watson, New York, Grand Hotel.

Frank A. Abendroth, New York, Grand Hotel.

F. H. Biggs, Psiladelphia, No. 8 Rue Duphot.

Mrs. L. A. Walten, Philadelphia, Grand Hotel.

W. H. Reynolds, Providence, R. I., Grand Hotel.

Miss M. B. Smith, Philadelphia, No. 8 Rue Duphot.

C. F. Rice, Boston, Hotel de Londres et New York.

C. A. Rice, Boston, Hotel de Londres et New York. A. F. Schad, Philadelphia, No. 11 Chaussée d'Autic 4. P. Rockwell, Brooklyn, No. 22 Rue de la Victoire W. S. Nevins, Boston, Hotel de Londres et Nev

E. C. Bodman and wife, Toledo, Ohio, Sple Louis F. Morriam, Philadelphia, No. 6 Rue de Colonel W. B. Beck, Philadelphia, No. 8 Rue

Charles E. Mutrux, Philadelphia, No. 11 Chaussée

James C. Amlen, Portland, Ma., No. 7 Rue de Bien-F. E. Whitfield, Mississippi, Hotel de Lille et W. A. Hedenberg and family, New York, No. 13 Rue

Cardinal McCloskey and the Rev. J. M. Farley, Hotel do Bon Laiontaine. Cornelia A. J. Dayton and Mess V. Zaida Dayton,

New York, No. 3 Cite de Retiro. Bridgeport Standard:- "Agricultural papers are nowling to know 'How shall we keep the boys and girls on the larm?' Well, suppose you hide their

Rear Admiral William Gore Jones, naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Claren

don Hotel.

Mr. William Cassius Goodice, United States Ministe to Beigium, orrived at the Fifth Avenue Rotel last evening, and will sail for Europe, with his family, in the steamship Adriatio on Thursday next

Persian Kings call thomselves "firoux," the name given to the levely turquoise. Froux means fortunate. There are two kines produced in Northern Per-sia; the old turquoise rock is called "Maatieni Kuhrue," and the new rock "Maadeni nau."

Only a lew days ago the warm sun was wooing the trail bashini buds to come out into the garden, like Mand. Now a chill comes like a protested note, and a white pink strawberry might be put up in Wall street for a nungred shares of your lavorite stock.

of California is either dead or it is slumbering. The other day at an election in San Jose an unnaturalized Englishman of hardly six months residence in the United States rode through the streets carrying a voters. He would not have tried that experiment twenty years ago, or, if he had, would never have tried

M. Gambetta proposed to allow President Mac-Manon \$100,000, the Minister of Foreign Affairs \$50,000, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce 50,600, and the other Ministers \$20,000 each, in order that during the exhibitions these functionaries may "receive the ambassadors, scientists and indus-trial leaders of other nations with honor and dignity." says that no fish should be eaten without first being skinned, and that a satisfactory cross has been made between the brook trout and the California salmon.

## AMUSEMENTS

RIGHTEENTH BUNDAY EVENING CONCERT AT

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mesara Poole & Donnelly have demonstrated dur ing the eighteen Sunday evening concerts that have taken place at their establishment that it is possible, with cheap prices and good attractions, to make entertainments of this character popular. Good audionces have generally attended, and the Grand Opera House has become one of the institutions of the city. to which both stars and public coufidently resortthe one with the assurance of full houses and the other with the assurance of an excellent exhibition. sistant artists performed unusually fine selections. and although it may be easy to pick a flaw here and there in the work of this or the other performer the general result is one over which it is unjust for any one to complain who has to pay so little for so much. The programme was as follows:—Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe, band; waitz, "Neareat Friend" (new first time) C. T. French, band;

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Seats for "Diplomacy" are said to be engaged four weeks in advance. The National Theatre will reopen to-night under

new management. The play is "Rip Van Winkle," with Mr. J. B. Asuton as Rip.

Birch, Backus & Wambold will soon close their at-

tractive little Broadway establishment and take to the road. They represent about all that is left to us of genuine Ethiopian memories and ought not to be

forgotten.

'The Soldier's Trust," in which George Bontlace appears in the character of l'ierre Antoine, is to be continued at the Olympic Theatre this week. -It

worth a sitting.

The London Circus and Monagerie, at Gilmore's Gardon, are said to be doing a profitable business. The place is filled nightly and the performances are uson are among the chief features.

Many of the companies that performed in the

many of the companies that performed in the smaller cities and towns during the season now ending have dissolved, and the neighborhood of Union square is once more alive with those who have learned all about "the baseless fabric of a dream."

There is a rumor that Mile. Modjeska, who has ith Mr. Sargent, will play Cleopatra next season. makes the famous queen a Greek, as she was, and the

erpent of the Nile. "Our Aldermen," at the Park, while not the supreme success that was expected by the author, is, nevertheless, attracting fair audiences and affords amusement for two or three hours that is well worth the price of admission. One or two of the sets are very beautiful and artistic.
"The Colebrated Case," under the management of

Mr. James Collier, is drawing large houses in Massa-chusetts. Miss Little Eldridge, an actress well known to New York theatre-goers, is with the company and is highly complimented by the journals of the cities in which the play is performed.

"The Exiles," as represented at Booth's, made the

fortune of the management in Boston, and another endeavor is being nandsomely made in the same di-rection here. The spectacular effects are elaborate and one. No play on the stage, however, exhibits such a wide contrast in the popular taste of the two

theatrical managers and do what he pleases. This fact may account for his recent breach of contract with Mesara Shook & Palmer. The Chicago papers

do not speak kindly of him.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Fifth Avenue Thoatre,
is not likely to be ever presented in better form. Art,
good taste, good acting and good music combine to make the play an illustration of the famous negro story so perfect that a dramatic Christopher Columbus will be required to discover its equal. The per-formance is to be repeated during the week. The benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Howard will take place on

night only on Easter Sunday, April 21, at Booth's Thoatre. She will be assisted by Martal, Dupare,

Mollard, Jouard, Méxières, Duplan and other well are from her favorite operas, interspersed with reveral popular pieces from the older composers. The

sale of seats commences on Wednesday.
On Saturday evening the first benefit of Mr. Kadel berg took piece at the Germania Theatre, upon which occasion the new comedy by Bendix, entitled "Aschenbroedel," was performed to one of the largest and ences ever congregated at this establishment The same p'ay will be repeated to-night and to-mor hoff, and Thursday evening, Birchploifler's comedy, "Der Goldbauer;" on Friday, "Hasemann's Fuch-ter," and on Saturday night, for the benefit of Mr. Praeger, "Ein Bittamaedel," will form the repertoire

of Mr. Neuendorff's company.

Mr. J. Holloway, a celebrated English clows, whe has just arrived from London, has been engaged by Mr. Barnum to fill the place of "Ted" Almoute, whose death has been noticed in the Heraup. Mr. Hollow.y travagant dresser in the profession. He will appear at every performance. Mr. John Batchelor will per-form the perilous feat of turning a criple somorasuit over six clephants, and the troupe of stallions will execute several new tricks. The zoological department has also been increased by the arrival of a large trich, two giraffes, several enormous scakes and

large number of tropical birds.

The following are the whoreabouts of the combinitions undernamed :- Frank E. Aiken's Company, with Genevieve Rogers, "Mand Muller," Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson, "Struck Oil," W. R. Palmer, manager, New York; Milton Noble and compiny, "Phoenx," Providence; Augustin Daly's Com-pany, with Fanny Davenport, Auburn and Rochester, N. Y.; Boucicauit's "Shaughraus" Combination under R. E. Stevons, Auburn, N. Y.; Joseph Murphy and company, "Kerry Gow," Boston; Kate Claxton and company, St. Louis; Robson and Crane's Company, "Our Bachelors," Fall R.ver, Mass.; "Cele rated Case" Company, under J. W. Collier, Albany; Union Square Company, of New York, under Shook & Palmer, Pittsburg; John T. Raymond and company, Bradford and Petrolis, Pa.; Jurrett & Palmer's "Uncl Tom's Cabin" Troupe, Richmond, Va.

#### FINE ARTS

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-FORTH NOTICE-THE EAST BOOM

The fast Room of the series of galleries of the Nalonal Academy of Design, containing, as it does, sevral of the strongest works of the present exhibition, has a higher average of merit on account of its amill size than either of the other galleries, if we except the South Room or principal gallery. Its averal promi-nent works are rich and full in color, decided in form and make attractive eyepoints.

Benjamin C. Porter's admirable portrait of Mrs.

Cushing, of Boston, we have already spoken of, as we have of the large and excellent Colemar, which hangs on one side of it, and of the strong Quartiey, which is in August, Coast of Maine" (350), which we mentioned in our first article as not pleasing us as much as his dashing picture in the North Room, grows upon the constant visitor to the gallery. The water at first sight is decidedly too blue. This impression, however, is modified atterward, and the conclusion is that though there is a slight leaning to exaggeration in the effect it is still that this is not a view off the Maine coast as Mr. Quartley saw it, but that artise's idea of what Mr. Ziem would have seen in it. We find here the color which we had thought that gentleman's prerogative, ferred to the coast of Maine. If it has a local truth, then brave, Mr. Quartley! you have imbibed foreign admirable picture. In getting his effect of color, local and reflected, on the water, the artist has lost water is somewhat sticky and Jam like. Leaving this aside, the picture has many fine qualities in the rich glow of the summer afternoon, the shimmering distenco and the well drawn and natural craft. The

tance and the well drawn and natural craft. The rocks to the left are admirably harmonized in color, and the sky is very fine. On the whole, one of the most creditable works in the exhibition and an honor to American ark.

The excellence of Thomas Hevenden's "Pride of the Old Folks" (384) gives it a right to a second notice. How admirable is the cool, harmonious tone, the caraful rendering of all the details of the pensant home, and how masterly are the three figures! With what calm satisfaction the lather, while smoking, listens to this earnest young daughter reading, while the old mother, with her mouth drawn and sense of instening keen to words, gazes at the child and wonders she is theirs!

High over the door leading to the North Room hange a masterly life-size, three-quarter length portrait (442) by Bonnat, of a magnificently formed and handsome young lady. The figure is admirably posed, the drawing and modelling very fine, the flesh tints real and the expression of the face looking open-syed out is

by Bonnat, of a magnificently formed and hand-some young lady. The figure is admirably posed, the drawing and modelling very fine, the flesh tints real and the expression of the face looking open-cyd out is very lifelike. Notice the exquisite modelling of the full round arms and of the line neck as it swells out to the breasts. The flashing eyes are full of life. The pleture is well worthy of study, a figure standing alone with no accessories and so strougly pointed that one looks for none, and only at the gril herself.

That very excellent early work of Robert W. Weir, "The Microscope" (373), is attracting much attention, and is superior to some of Sobe's best works in life effects of light.

"An Interior" (362), by that rising young artist, Waiter I. Paimer, is really excellent in its portrayal of architecture and still life. It is singularly true-in color, harmonious, and shows great still in distribution of values. It is full of careful detail, well subordinated to the general effect. Note the decorative work around the decreasy, the rich paper of the wells of the further apartment, the vases on the mantel and the large one at the left of the doorway, with the light coming in through the far window glastening on them and striking over the parqueited floor with its Persian rugs. This artist has any scored a success in his "Montiguy-Sur-Loing." The old church and town standing up cool against the sunset sky are well treated; the dying sunset is real, and the switt current of the river, with the yellowish reflections of the sunset, is finely given. It is a poetic and very pleasing picture, admirably composed.

S. R. Gifford's "the Marshes of the Hudson" is natural; has tree it somewith hard color, good drawing and an excellent distance. Below this hangs George H. Smillie's "On the Rampars—Old Spanish Fort, St. Augustine, Fla."

Homer D. Martin has both his pictures in this room. They bear evidence of perverted and unhealthy ideas of art, and have a total lack of any qualities of excellence. In his "Idling," un

Frost Johnson's "A Stitch in Time," represents a young lady with straw colored hair stitching up a rens in her umbrella. Thege is some good and clear coloring. The idea is good and the figure is well posed. A pleasing little ince is Mary B. Odenheimer's "Chinde Portrait" (402). Thomas LeClear's portrait of "Mr. Pecksnift"—we beg perdon—"Judge Durell, of Louintan," has a good deal of character in the lace and but little strength of treatment. The portrait of "Martin E. Green" (303) is much better.

Mr. Wvant has done himsell little justice in his "An Old Road, Evoning" (411). It is singularly weak for so good an artist and for one who has such excellent examples in the West Room. Mrs. H. A. Loop gives a pleasing roudtion in her "Portrait" (416).

Goorge Fuller's "By the Wayslue" (420) is, to our mind, not by any means as good a picture as his "farkey Pasture." The scatiment is admirable and the poculiar coloring is attractive; the boldly outlined figure is wanting in darks, it seems. Rerbert McCord's "Upper Rudson at Locerne" (425) is pleasing. Samuel Colman's "Arabs Encumping" (429) is an excellent little picture, rich in color and good in